```
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:01:05 ON 19 NOV 2007

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:01:05 ON 19 NOV 2007
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 08:01:05 ON 19 NOV 2007
Copyright (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 08:01:05 ON 19 NOV 2007
Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation

=> s reca (3a) covalent? (3a) (oligonucleotide or probe)
L1             1 RECA (3A) COVALENT? (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE)

=> d ti

L1    ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Direct probing: covalent attachment of probe DNA to double-stranded target
      DNA

=> d kwic

L1    ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
IT    Enzymes, biological studies
      RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use,
      unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES
      (Uses)
         (gene   ***recA***  ; direct probing by   ***covalent***   attachment
         of   ***probe***   DNA to double-stranded target DNA without target
         dissocn.)


=> s reca (3a) covalent? (3a) (oligonucleotide or probe or ssdna)
L2             5 RECA (3A) COVALENT? (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE OR SSDNA)

=> dup remove
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):;2
;2 IS NOT VALID HERE
The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it
has been deleted.  To see the L-numbers currently defined in this
session, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> dup remove l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3             2 DUP REMOVE L2 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti 1-2

L3    ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
TI    Topological testing of the mechanism of homology search promoted by RecA
      protein.

L3    ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI    Direct probing: covalent attachment of probe DNA to double-stranded target
      DNA


=> d kwic 1

L3    ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
AB    . . .  filament and its relaxed or supercoiled circular duplex DNA
      targets.  However, the formation of synaptic complexes between an invading
      linear   ***RecA***  -  ***ssDNA***   filament and   ***covalently***
      closed circular duplex DNAs is promoted by supercoiling of the duplex DNA.
      The results imply that a triplex structure formed.  . .


=> s reca (3a) covalent? (3a) (oligonucleotide or probe or ssdna or dna)
L4             7 RECA (3A) COVALENT? (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE OR SSDNA OR
                 DNA)

=> dup remove l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5             4 DUP REMOVE L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

```
=> d ti 1-4

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 4     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
TI   Topological testing of the mechanism of homology search promoted by RecA
     protein.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Direct probing: covalent attachment of probe DNA to double-stranded target
     DNA

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Sequence-Specific Covalent Modification of DNA by Crosslinking
     Oligonucleotides. Catalysis by RecA and Implication for the Mechanism of
     Synaptic Joint Formation

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Formation of covalently closed heteroduplex DNA by the combined action of
     gyrase and RecA protein


=>  d kwic 15 3

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
IT   Enzymes
     RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
     (Biological study); PROC (Process)
        (gene   ***recA***  , sequence-specific   ***covalent***   modification
        of   ***DNA***   by crosslinking oligonucleotides. Catalysis by protein
        RecA and mechanism of synaptic joint formation)


=> s reca (3a) covalent?
L6          36 RECA (3A) COVALENT?

=> dup remove l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7          13 DUP REMOVE L6 (23 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti 1-13

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
TI   Topological testing of the mechanism of homology search promoted by RecA
     protein.

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 13  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Direct probing: covalent attachment of probe DNA to double-stranded target
     DNA

L7   ANSWER 3 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 2
TI   Inhibition of   ***RecA***  -mediated cleavage in   ***covalent***
     dimers of UmuD.

L7   ANSWER 4 OF 13  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI   Sequence-Specific Covalent Modification of DNA by Crosslinking
     Oligonucleotides. Catalysis by RecA and Implication for the Mechanism of
     Synaptic Joint Formation

L7   ANSWER 5 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 3
TI   The DNA-binding site of the RecA protein. Photochemical cross-linking of
     Tyr103 to single-stranded DNA.

L7   ANSWER 6 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 4
TI   DNA-binding surface of RecA protein photochemical cross-linking of the
     first DNA binding site on RecA filament.

L7   ANSWER 7 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 5
TI   Use of psoralen-modified oligonucleotides to trap three-stranded RecA-DNA
     complexes and repair of these cross-linked complexes by ABC excinuclease.

L7   ANSWER 8 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 6
TI   Nucleotide binding by a 24-residue peptide from the RecA protein of
     Escherichia coli.

L7   ANSWER 9 OF 13     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 7
TI   Tyrosine 264 in the recA protein from Escherichia coli is the site of
     modification by the photoaffinity label 8-azidoadenosine 5'-triphosphate.
```

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
TI Affinity labeling of a tyrosine residue in the ATP binding site of the recA protein from Escherichia coli with 5'-p-fluorosulfonylbenzoyladenosine.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI ***Covalent*** modification of the ***recA*** protein from Escherichia coli with the photoaffinity label 8-azidoadenosine 5'-triphosphate.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Formation of covalently closed heteroduplex DNA by the combined action of gyrase and RecA protein

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI DNA and nucleoside triphosphate binding properties of recA protein from Escherichia coli

=> d kwic 13

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB . . . binding is enhanced and stable recA protein.cntdot.DNA.cntdot.ATP .gamma.S complexes are formed. Neither the DNA nor the [.gamma.-thio]triphosphate cofactor appears to be ***covalently*** linked to ***recA*** protein in these complexes.

=> s (helicase or polymerase or ligase or nuclease or endonuclease) (3a) (covalent? or conjugat?)
L8 16 (HELICASE OR POLYMERASE OR LIGASE OR NUCLEASE OR ENDONUCLEASE) (3A) (COVALENT? OR CONJUGAT?) (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR "PEPTIDE NUCLEIC ACID" OR PNA OR DNA OR RNA) (3A) PROBE

=> dup remove l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9 11 DUP REMOVE L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti 1-11

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Conjugates of RNA polymerase-binding peptides and FRET-labeled peptide nucleic acid probes for the analysis of nascent transcripts in live cells

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI A polymerase chain reaction-based ribosomal DNA detection technique using a surface plasmon resonance detector for a red tide causing microalga, Alexandrium affine

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Peptide nucleic acid probes targeting rRNA sequence and hybridization assay for wine spoiling Dekkera/Brettanomyces yeast detection

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Hybridisation assay involving nuclease-probe conjugates and immobilization of probe or probe-target complexes

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Molecular anatomy of ***RNA*** ***polymerase*** using protein-***conjugated*** metal ***probes*** with ***nuclease*** and protease activities

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Molecular DNA switches and DNA chips

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Direct probing: covalent attachment of probe DNA to double-stranded target DNA

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Methods, kit, and adducts for replicative RNA-based amplification detection of target nucleic acid sequences

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Use of Altermonas BAL 31 ***nuclease*** as ***probe*** for ***covalent*** alterations in duplex ***DNA***

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI ***Probes*** of eukaryotic ***DNA*** -dependent RNA ***polymerase*** II-II. ***Covalent*** binding of two purine nucleoside dialdehydes to the initiation subsite.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI Conformational transition of Escherichia coli RNA polymerase induced by the interaction of sigma subunit with core enzyme.

=> d bib kwic 1, 4

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2006:1225739 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 146:1566
TI Conjugates of RNA polymerase-binding peptides and FRET-labeled peptide nucleic acid probes for the analysis of nascent transcripts in live cells
IN Eberwine, James H.; Langel, Uelo; Eiriksdottir, Emelia; Peritz, Tiina; Sul, Jai-Yoon; Haydon, Philip G.; Kim, Junhyong
PA The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 174pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006125012	A2	20061123	WO 2006-US19107	20060517
	WO 2006125012	A3	20070503		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRAI US 2005-682334P P 20050518
ST mRNA nascent detection ***RNA*** ***polymerase*** peptide ***probe*** ***conjugate***
IT Peptides, properties
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(***RNA*** ***polymerase*** -binding, ***probe*** ***conjugates*** ; ***conjugates*** of ***RNA*** ***polymerase*** -binding peptides and FRET-labeled PNA probes for anal. of nascent transcripts in live cells)
IT Peptides, properties
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(conjugates, with ***peptide*** ***nucleic*** ***acid*** ***probes*** ; ***conjugates*** of ***RNA*** ***polymerase*** -binding peptides and FRET-labeled PNA probes for anal. of nascent transcripts in live cells)

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2000:260583 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 132:304258
TI Hybridisation assay involving nuclease-probe conjugates and immobilization of probe or probe-target complexes
IN Harbron, Stuart
PA UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 46 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000022165	A1	20000420	WO 1999-GB3383	19991012

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,

```
            MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
            SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,
            AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
            DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
            CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
    CA 2356613          A1    20000420    CA 1999-2356613        19991012
    AU 9962187          A1    20000501    AU 1999-62187          19991012
    GB 2346694          A     20000816    GB 1999-24169          19991012
    GB 2346694          B     20010124
    EP 1121463          A1    20010808    EP 1999-949210         19991012
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
    JP 2002527078       T     20020827    JP 2000-576055         19991012
    US 2002090617       A1    20020711    US 2001-833918         20010413
PRAI GB 1998-22067      A     19981012
    WO 1999-GB3383      W     19991012
    US 1999-403105      A2    19991014
RE.CNT  9     THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT  Antibodies
    RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
       (anti-double-stranded   ***DNA***  ; hybridization assay involving
         ***nuclease***  -  ***probe***     ***conjugates***   and
       immobilization of   ***probe***   or probe-target complexes)
IT    ***DNA***
    Nucleic acids
        ***Peptide***     ***nucleic***     ***acids***
        ***RNA***
    RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
       (hybridization assay involving   ***nuclease***  -  ***probe***
         ***conjugates***   and immobilization of   ***probe***   or
       probe-target complexes)
IT  Antibodies
    RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
       (monoclonal, anti-double-stranded   ***DNA***  ; hybridization assay
       involving   ***nuclease***  -  ***probe***     ***conjugates***   and
       immobilization of   ***probe***   or probe-target complexes)

=>
```

```
$%^STN;HighlightOn=  ***;HighlightOff=***  ;

Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssptasmb1637

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  JUL 02   LMEDLINE coverage updated
 NEWS  3  JUL 02   SCISEARCH enhanced with complete author names
 NEWS  4  JUL 02   CHEMCATS accession numbers revised
 NEWS  5  JUL 02   CA/CAplus enhanced with utility model patents from China
 NEWS  6  JUL 16   CAplus enhanced with French and German abstracts
 NEWS  7  JUL 18   CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS  8  JUL 26   USPATFULL/USPAT2 enhanced with IPC reclassification
 NEWS  9  JUL 30   USGENE now available on STN
 NEWS 10  AUG 06   CAS REGISTRY enhanced with new experimental property tags
 NEWS 11  AUG 06   FSTA enhanced with new thesaurus edition
 NEWS 12  AUG 13   CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for granted
                   patents
 NEWS 13  AUG 20   CA/CAplus enhanced with CAS indexing in pre-1907 records
 NEWS 14  AUG 27   Full-text patent databases enhanced with predefined
                   patent family display formats from INPADOCDB
 NEWS 15  AUG 27   USPATOLD now available on STN
 NEWS 16  AUG 28   CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental
                   spectral property data
 NEWS 17  SEP 07   STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent
                   World Patents Index
 NEWS 18  SEP 13   FORIS renamed to SOFIS
 NEWS 19  SEP 13   INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
 NEWS 20  SEP 17   CA/CAplus enhanced with printed CA page images from
                   1967-1998
 NEWS 21  SEP 17   CAplus coverage extended to include traditional medicine
                   patents
 NEWS 22  SEP 24   EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 23  OCT 02   CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches
                   Zentralblatt
 NEWS 24  OCT 19   BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
 NEWS 25  NOV 15   Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
 NEWS 26  NOV 19   WPIX enhanced with XML display format

 NEWS EXPRESS  19 SEPTEMBER 2007:  CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2,
                   CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
                   AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.

 NEWS HOURS     STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN     Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8      For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

  All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
  agreement.  Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
  research.  Use for software development or design or implementation
  of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:58:51 ON 19 NOV 2007

=> file medline caplus embase biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21
```

```
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:59:10 ON 19 NOV 2007

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:59:10 ON 19 NOV 2007
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:59:10 ON 19 NOV 2007
Copyright (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:59:10 ON 19 NOV 2007
Copyright (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation

=> s (fluorescent? (3a) label? (3a) (oligonucleotide or probe))
L1         5309 (FLUORESCENT? (3A) LABEL? (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE))

=> s l1 (50a) advantag? (20a) (enzym? (3a) (oligonucleotide or probe))
L2            0 L1 (50A) ADVANTAG? (20A) (ENZYM? (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE)
                )

=> s l1 (50a) advantag? and (enzym? (3a) (oligonucleotide or probe))
L3            0 L1 (50A) ADVANTAG? AND (ENZYM? (3A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE))

=> s l1 and (enzym? (5a) (oligonucleotide or probe))
L4          156 L1 AND (ENZYM? (5A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE))

=> s l1 and (enzym? (5a) (oligonucleotide or probe) (5a) (label? or conjugat?))
L5          129 L1 AND (ENZYM? (5A) (OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR PROBE) (5A) (LABEL? OR
                CONJUGAT?))

=> s l5 and advantag?
L6            3 L5 AND ADVANTAG?

=> dup remove l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7            3 DUP REMOVE L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d kwic 1-3

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB   . . . erythrocyte lysing soln., RNA extn. reagents, RT reaction soln.,
     M-MLV reverse transcriptase, RNase inhibitor, PCR reaction soln.
     comprising primers and  ***fluorescent***  -  ***labeled***
       ***probe***  , Taq  ***enzyme***  , std. sample, and ref. sample, wherein
     primers for prostate specific antigen (PSA) with sequences of
     5-cagtctgcggcggtgtt-3' and 5'-gcaagatcacgcttttgttcct-3', the primers.  .
     .  fluorescent quant. RT-PCR to detect the mRNA expression of PSA and PSMA
     by Taq-man probe method.  The method has the  ***advantages***  of high
     sensitivity and specificity; and can avoid the false pos. result happening
     in conventional RT-PCR amplification.

L7   ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB   . . . example, fluorescent signal when the labeling dyes are sepd. from
     one another.  Methods for sepg. the dye include cleaving the
       ***labeled***  ***oligonucleotides***  include using  ***enzymes***
     that have 5'-exonuclease activity.  In one embodiment nucleic acid primers
     of the present invention may fluoresce upon hybridization to a. . . the
     present invention have wide applications ranging from general detection of
     a target nucleic acid sequence to clin. diagnostics.  Major
       ***advantages***  of the oligonucleotides including nucleic acid probes
     and primers of many embodiments of the present invention are their
     synthetic simplicity,. . .
IT   Cyanine dyes
       ***Fluorescent***  dyes
     PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
       (  ***oligonucleotides***  ***labeled***  with multiple spectrally
       identical or similar fluorophores for use as primers or probes)
IT     ***Fluorescent***  dyes
       (xanthene;  ***oligonucleotides***  ***labeled***  with multiple
       spectrally identical or similar fluorophores for use as primers or
       probes)

L7   ANSWER 3 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB   . . . or quantitating the target sequence in the sample.  Because the
     non-nucleotide probe/target sequence is protected against degrdn., it is
     another  ***advantage***  of this invention that the sample can be
     treated with enzymes which degrade sample components, either before or
```

```
     after the.  .  .
IT   Chemiluminescent substances
     Chromophores
         ***Fluorescent***   substances
     Spin labels
        (  ***probe***     ***labels***  ; methods, kits and compns. for the
        identification of nucleic acids electrostatically bound to matrixes)
IT     ***Enzymes***  , uses
     Haptens
     Radionuclides, uses
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
        (  ***probe***     ***labels***  ; methods, kits and compns. for the
        identification of nucleic acids electrostatically bound to matrixes)


=> s l15 and (direct? (2a) detect?)
L15 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered could not be found.  To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s 15 and (direct? (2a) detect?)
L8            0 L5 AND (DIRECT? (2A) DETECT?)

=> s 15 and (direct?)
L9           23 L5 AND (DIRECT?)
```

```
=> dup remove 19
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10          17 DUP REMOVE L9 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d kwic 1-2

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 17  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AB   .  .  .  to a labeled polynucleotide from a sample, and a signal generated
     from a complex thereof is amplified through labeled antibodies
       ***directed***   to a receptor for the label.  In particular embodiments,
     the assay provides information on gene expression.
IT   Chemiluminescent substances
         ***Fluorescent***   dyes
        (for   ***probe***     ***labeling***  ; amplification of signal using
        bead-based oligonucleotide assay)
IT   Chemical compounds
         ***Enzymes***  , analysis
     RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
        (for   ***probe***     ***labeling***  ; amplification of signal using
        bead-based oligonucleotide assay)

L10  ANSWER 2 OF 17  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
IT     ***Fluorescent***   dyes
        (  ***probe***     ***labeled***   with; diagnostic for long term
        response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV
        polymerase region)
IT   Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
         ***Enzymes***  , biological studies
     Haptens
     Proteins
     Radionuclides, biological studies
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST
     (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (  ***probe***     ***labeled***   with; diagnostic for long term
        response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV
        polymerase region)
IT   Mutagenesis
        (site-  ***directed***  , substitution, of DNA precore/core promoter,
        open reading frame region; diagnostic for long term response of HBV
        carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)


=> s 19 and detect?
L11          14 L9 AND DETECT?

=> dup remove l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12            8 DUP REMOVE L11 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti, bib, kwic 1-8 l12
```

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by determining the mutations in HBV polymerase region
AN 2004:311076 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 140:332459
TI Diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by determining the mutations in HBV polymerase region
IN Korba, Brent E.; Ciancio, Alessia; Gerin, John L.
PA Georgetown University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004031729	A2	20040415	WO 2003-US31121	20031001
	WO 2004031729	A3	20040715		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003277208	A1	20040423	AU 2003-277208	20031001
	US 2005053916	A1	20050310	US 2003-677920	20031001
PRAI	US 2002-415301P	P	20021001		
	WO 2003-US31121	W	20031001		

IT Chemicals
(biochems., for ***detecting*** labeled HBV; diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)
IT Dot blot hybridization
Immunoassay
Radiochemical analysis
Spectroscopy
(for ***detecting*** labeled HBV; diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)
IT Catalysis
(photochem., for ***detecting*** labeled HBV; diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)
IT ***Fluorescent*** dyes
(***probe*** ***labeled*** with; diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Enzymes , biological studies
Haptens
Proteins
Radionuclides, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***probe*** ***labeled*** with; diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)
IT Mutagenesis
(site- ***directed*** , substitution, of DNA precore/core promoter, open reading frame region; diagnostic for long term response of HBV carrier to 3TC therapy by detg. the mutations in HBV polymerase region)

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis
AN 2003:930834 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 140:1537
TI Hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis
IN Dattagupta, Nanibhushan
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003219755	A1	20031127	US 2002-155666	20020524
PRAI	US 2002-155666		20020524		

TI Hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis

AB This invention relates to methods of signal amplification in nucleic acid hybridization reactions without the use of ***direct*** amplification of the target sequence. More particularly, it relates to methods of ***detecting*** target nucleic acids in samples such that ***detection*** is accomplished via probe-target and target-target hybridization. In one aspect, the present invention relates to methods of ***detecting*** genomic target nucleic acids such that the signal is amplified via formation of target-probe complexes. The expt. demonstrated that the. . . mols. assocd. with each probe mol. can be enhanced, which in turn provides a platform for enhancing signal using a ***detectable*** probe that binds to the target nucleic acids in the complex. The probes used for nucleic acid hybridization are immobilized to solid support in biochip. The invention provides probe sequence for ***detection*** of gene IS6110 of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

ST hybridization target enhanced signal amplification; Mycobacterium ***detection*** probe microarray

IT Gene, microbial
RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(IS6110, ***detection*** of; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Lung
(aspirate, samples from; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Bacillus anthracis
Human immunodeficiency virus
(***detection*** of; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Test kits
(diagnostic; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Urethra
Vagina
(discharge, samples from; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Nucleic acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(from bacterial or viral infectious agent., ***detection*** of; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Blood analysis
DNA microarray technology
Microarray technology
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Nucleic acid hybridization
Urine analysis
(hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immobilized, on silicon, plastic, ceramic, rubber, or polymer surface; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Fluorescence resonance energy transfer
(label; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT ***Oligonucleotides***

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***labeled*** , chem., ***enzymic*** ; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Diagnosis
(mol.; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Immobilization, molecular or cellular
(of probe to solid support; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Cytolysis
(of samples; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Furocoumarins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(probe chem. labeled with; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Ceramics
(probe immobilized to; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Glass, uses
Plastics, uses
Polymers, uses
Rubber, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(probe immobilized to; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Chromophores
Fluorescent substances
Luminescent substances
(***probe*** ***labeled*** with; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Isotopes
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(probe labeled with; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Body fluid
(pus, samples from; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Human
(samples for ***detection*** isolated from; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT Amniotic fluid
Cerebrospinal fluid
Feces
Saliva
Semen
Sputum
Tear (ocular fluid)
(samples from; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 64358-50-5, 4'-Aminomethyl-trioxsalen 67620-23-9, Ethidium diazide 67823-52-3, 2-Azidofluorene 69063-03-2, 4-Azido-7-chloroquinoline 80500-62-5, 4'-Aminomethyl-4,5'-dimethylangelicin 626233-98-5D, mono- and bis-aminoalkyl derivs. 626233-99-6D, mono- and bis-aminoalkyl derivs. 626234-00-2 626234-01-3 626234-02-4 626234-03-5
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as intercalator compd. bound to probe; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 260-94-6, Acridine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dye, probe chem. labeled with; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 58880-05-0, Ethidium monoazide

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethidium monoazide, as intercalator compd. bound to probe; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 139784-50-2, GenBank X17348 200668-87-7, GenBank Y15740
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 627561-88-0 627561-89-1 627561-90-4
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligonucleotide probe sequence; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 92-82-0, Phenazine 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 229-87-8, Phenanthridine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(probe chem. labeled with; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(probe immobilized to; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

IT 627567-49-1
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; hybridization assays using target enhanced signal amplification for ***detection*** of Mycobacterium tuberculosis)

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases
AN 2003:34374 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
Correction of: 2002:850246
DN 138:51927
Correction of: 137:348420
TI Bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases
IN Short, Jay M.; Mathur, Eric J.; Lee, Edd; Bylina, Edward
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 47 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 202,681.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002164751	A1	20021107	US 2001-902525	20010709
	WO 9748416	A1	19971224	WO 1997-US10784	19970619
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 1488802	A2	20041222	EP 2004-20554	19970619
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	WO 2003006610	A2	20030123	WO 2002-US21693	20020709
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002324477	A1	20030129	AU 2002-324477	20020709
	US 2005186605	A1	20050825	US 2005-47257	20050131
PRAI	US 1996-33752P	P	19960619		
	WO 1997-US10784	W	19970619		
	US 1999-202681	A2	19991223		

EP 1997-933154 A3 19970619
US 2001-902525 A2 20010709
WO 2002-US21693 W 20020709
IT Genetic polymorphism
(bioinformatic ***detection*** of; bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases)
IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(for ***detection*** of thermostable phosphatase gene; bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases)
IT Chemiluminescent substances
Fluorescent indicators
Isotope indicators
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probe*** ***labeled*** by; bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases)
IT ***Enzymes*** , uses
Haptens
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probe*** ***labeled*** by; bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases)
IT Mutagenesis
(site- ***directed*** , protein engineering using; bioinformatic identification, cloning, sequences and biocatalytic use of microbial thermostable phosphatases and design of new thermostable phosphatases)

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
TI ***Detection*** of minute virus of mice using real time quantitative PCR in assessment of virus clearance during the purification of Mammalian cell substrate derived biotherapeutics.
AN 2002661591 MEDLINE <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN PubMed ID: 12421584
TI ***Detection*** of minute virus of mice using real time quantitative PCR in assessment of virus clearance during the purification of Mammalian cell substrate derived biotherapeutics.
AU Zhan Dejin; Roy Margaret R; Valera Christine; Cardenas Jesse; Vennari Joann C; Chen Janice W; Liu Shengjiang
CS Virology R&D Laboratory, Department of Cell Culture and Fermentation R&D, Genentech Inc., 1 DNA Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080, USA.
SO Biologicals : journal of the International Association of Biological Standardization, (2002 Dec) Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 259-70.
Journal code: 9004494. ISSN: 1045-1056.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200306
ED Entered STN: 8 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jun 2003
Entered Medline: 13 Jun 2003
TI ***Detection*** of minute virus of mice using real time quantitative PCR in assessment of virus clearance during the purification of Mammalian.
. .
AB A real time quantitative PCR assay has been developed for ***detecting*** minute virus of mice (MVM). This assay ***directly*** quantifies PCR product by monitoring the increase of fluorescence intensity emitted during ***enzymatic*** hydrolysis of an ***oligonucleotide*** ***probe*** ***labelled*** covalently with ***fluorescent*** reporting and quenching dyes via Taq polymerase 5'-->3' exonuclease activity. The quantity of MVM DNA molecules in the samples was. . . have demonstrated that MVM TaqMan PCR assay is approximately 1000-fold more sensitive than the microplate infectivity assay with the lowest ***detection*** limit of approximately one particle per reaction. The reliable ***detection*** range is within 100 to 10(9) molecules per reaction with high reproducibility. The intra assay variation is <2.5%, and the. . .

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI ***Oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable

fluorescent ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies
AN 1999:189229 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 130:219113
TI ***Oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies
IN Horn, Thomas; Schroeder, Hartmut R.; Warner, Brian D.; Fiss, Ellen; Sells, Todd; Law, Say-Jong
PA Chiron Diagnostics Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9911813	A2	19990311	WO 1998-US18397	19980903
	WO 9911813	A3	19990506		
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9892204	A	19990322	AU 1998-92204	19980903
	EP 1009852	A2	20000621	EP 1998-944737	19980903
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 2001009760	A1	20010726	US 1998-146157	19980903
	US 6465175	B2	20021015		
	JP 2001514859	T	20010918	JP 2000-508820	19980903
PRAI	US 1997-57810P	P	19970904		
	WO 1998-US18397	W	19980903		

OS MARPAT 130:219113
TI ***Oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies
AB . . . that occurs when a quenchable dye-labeled oligomer forms a hybrid complex. In addn., a method is provided for enhancing the ***detectable*** signal emitted from an amplification multimer hybridized to an oligomer probe to which a quenchable dye has been conjugated through. . . hybrid complex formation. Novel oligonucleotide probes are also provided that comprise an oligomer to which a quenchable dye has been ***directly*** or indirectly linked.
IT DNA
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(branched; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)
IT Cytometry
(flow; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)
IT Nucleic acid hybridization
(in situ, fluorescence; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)
IT Fluorescence quenching
Fluorescent dyes
Fluorescent substances
Genetic mapping
Human immunodeficiency virus
Nucleic acid hybridization
PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)
IT DNA
Gene
Nucleic acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)
IT Mutation

(point; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT Oligonucleotides
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(probe, quenchable dye; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(quenchable dye; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT 165599-63-3, BODIPY-FL
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(BODIPY FL; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT 9012-90-2, DNA polymerase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(Taq; ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT 9075-08-5, Restriction ***enzyme***
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT 221072-57-7 221074-26-6 221111-61-1
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

IT 138026-71-8D, Dipyrromethene boron difluoride, derivs. 221052-46-6 221052-47-7
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** bearing quenchable ***fluorescent*** ***labels*** , and methods of use in hybridization studies)

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
TI ***Detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes
AN 1995:724407 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 123:189433
TI ***Detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes
AU Neef, Alexander; Amann, Rudolf; Schleifer, Karl-Heinz
CS Technische Universitaet Muenchen, Munich, D-80290, Germany
SO Systematic and Applied Microbiology (1995), 18(1), 113-22
CODEN: SAMIDF; ISSN: 0723-2020
DT Journal
LA English
TI ***Detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes
AB . . . methods were evaluated for the identification of microorganisms in mixed bioaerosols. A cultivation-dependent method, colony hybridization, was compared to a ***direct*** , cultivation-independent approach, whole cell hybridization with ***fluorescently*** ***labeled*** ***oligonucleotides*** . After sampling of the aerosols by filtration, special processing of filters (cells) preceded hybridization with ***fluorescently*** , digoxigenin- or ***enzyme***

- ***labeled*** ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** . Group, genus, or species affiliation of collected cells was analyzed with rRNA-targeted probes. Using nucleic acid probes ***directed*** against the multiple cloning site, plasmid bearing Escherichia coli colonies could be differentiated from wild-type colonies. The microbial compn. of. . . monitoring of aerosols generated by std. microbiol. lab. procedures, low concns. of airborne Escherichia coli cells (1-450 m-3) could be ***detected*** . Compared to conventional air monitoring techniques, hybridization with nucleic acid probes should allow more rapid and reliable ***detection*** of airborne microorganisms including genetic engineered microorganisms.

ST microorganism ***detection*** aerosol hybridization

IT Microorganism
(***detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes)

IT Nucleic acid hybridization
(DNA-DNA, ***detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes)

IT Aerosols
(airborne, biol., ***detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oligo-, ***detection*** of microbial cells in aerosols using nucleic acid probes)

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Rapid identification and in situ ***detection*** of microorganisms using fluorescent rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides

AN 1995:188383 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>

DN 122:24645

TI Rapid identification and in situ ***detection*** of microorganisms using fluorescent rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides

AU Amann, R.; Zarda, B.; Trebesius, K. H.; Ludwig, W.; Schleifer, K. H.

CS Technische Universitaet Muenchen, Munich, 80290, Germany

SO Rapid Methods Autom. Microbiol. Immunol., [Int. Congr.], 7th (1994), Meeting Date 1993, 237-44. Editor(s): Spencer, R. C.; Wright, E. P.; Newsam, S. W. B. Publisher: Intercept, Andover, UK.
CODEN: 60TMA5

DT Conference; General Review

LA English

TI Rapid identification and in situ ***detection*** of microorganisms using fluorescent rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides

AB A review with 23 refs. Often culture-dependent identification methods are time consuming and fail to ***detect*** the majority of microorganisms present in a sample due to the selectivity of media. Large 16 S and 23 S rRNA data bases allow the ***directed*** design of species- and group-specific oligonucleotide probes. Fixed whole microbial cells can be identified ***directly*** in mixed samples by in situ hybridization with ***fluorescent*** ***labeled*** ***probes*** . A combination of PCR-assisted sequence retrieval and fluorescent oligonucleotide probing has been used successfully to analyze rRNA sequences of hitherto. . . originate from low cellular ribosome contents of target organisms and from background fluorescence of the samples. Hybridization with digoxigenin- or ***enzyme*** - ***labeled*** ***oligonucleotide*** ***probes*** or with multiple ***labeled*** polynucleotide probes may circumvent these problems in the future.

ST review microorganism ***detection*** identification hybridization; fluorescent rRNA oligonucleotide microorganism ***detection*** review

IT Microorganism
Nucleic acid hybridization
(rapid identification and in situ ***detection*** of microorganisms using fluorescent rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides)

IT Ribonucleic acids, ribosomal
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(rapid identification and in situ ***detection*** of microorganisms using fluorescent rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides)

IT Nucleotides, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(oligo-, rapid identification and in situ ***detection*** of microorganisms using fluorescent rRNA-targeted oligonucleotides)

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI In situ ***detection*** of viral nucleic acids using fluorescent probes

AN 1991:488561 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20071119>>
DN 115:88561
TI In situ ***detection*** of viral nucleic acids using fluorescent probes
AU Donovan, Richard M.
CS Div. Infect. Immunol. Dis., Univ. California, Davis, CA, 95616, USA
SO Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering (1990), 1206(New Technol. Cytom. Mol. Biol.), 2-6
CODEN: PSISDG; ISSN: 0277-786X
DT Journal
LA English
TI In situ ***detection*** of viral nucleic acids using fluorescent probes
AB . . . objective of this work was to develop and improve technols. in cytometry and mol. biol. for the specific in situ ***detection*** of viral nucleic acids. The major application for this system was the ***detection*** and measurement of individual cells stained specifically for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in patients with AIDS. Staining procedures used nucleic acid either ***directly*** or indirectly ***labeled*** with ***enzymes*** or ***fluorescent*** ***probes*** . A cytometry system was used to acquire digitized images of labeled cells and det. their individual staining d. or intensity.. .
.
IT Nucleic acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(***detection*** of, of human immunodeficiency virus, by cytometry, AIDS in relation to)
IT Immunodeficiency
(acquired immune deficiency syndrome, ***detection*** of nucleic acids of HIV virus by cytometry in relation to)
IT Virus, animal
(human immunodeficiency, nucleic acid of, ***detection*** of, by cytometry, fluorescence probes in)

=> logoff
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	87.57	87.78

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-7.02	-7.02

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 10:06:26 ON 19 NOV 2007